

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capitol, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers. Each assembly district, or for the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fully reflect their wishes.

THOMAS RUTHER, Chairman of the Republican Central Com. Madison, August 12, 1861.

Union Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting for the appointment of two delegates from the city assembly district to the Union convention, adjourned to meet at Madison, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., will be held at the Court Room, this (Monday) evening at 7 o'clock. A general attendance of members of all political parties OPPOSED to party nomination, and in favor of a Union ticket is urgently requested.

MANY CITIZENS.

Col. Mulligan's Command.

The force under Col. Mulligan at Lexington consisted of the Irish brigade, Col. Marshall's Illinois cavalry, and Penobdy's command of about six hundred Home Guards and Kansas troops, in all amounting to from 2,500 to 3,000 men. His defenses consisted of heavy earthworks ten feet in height and a ditch of eight feet in width. These fortifications surround a college building, and are said to be able to resist a force of 10,000 men. The fortifications extend to the river bluff, and from the bluff to the water's edge there is a wide shelving bench.

Gen. Price has from fifteen to thirty thousand men. He is reported to have plenty of artillery, but short of powder. His principal position is at and in the village of New Lexington, Mulligan having expelled him out of Old Lexington below. Two columns of federal troops, about 5,000 strong, left St. Joseph and Chillicothe on Sunday morning, a week ago, and ought to have reached the river opposite Lexington on Thursday morning, but would be unable to cross. The character of their artillery was such that they could render no other service but to command the river beach. Some accounts say that this force did actually arrive at the time stated. If so, we do not see how it was possible for the enemy to prevent Col. Mulligan from getting water, which, as the dispatches say, was the cause of the surrender.

It is also said that Col. Sturgis had augmented this reinforcement to upwards of 6,000. In addition to this, 6,000 federal troops were on their way by steamboats, having left Jefferson City on Wednesday. These boats were at Glasgow on Thursday morning, which is about thirty miles from Lexington. Upon their arrival at Lexington there would be twelve thousand federal troops to oppose Price.

Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the positive nature of the despatches from Jefferson City that Mulligan had surrendered on Friday afternoon, we do not credit it. It must be remembered that communication is not very direct, and that the country about Lexington is likely to be full of rumors, and what we receive from thence must be taken with considerable allowance. We hope, at least, that the news is incorrect, and think there is some ground for such a belief.

The Difference.

Our friend and correspondent A. G., who writes from Washington, imagines that the only difference between the act of confiscation and Fremont's proclamation consists in a difference of phraseology—that in one case the slave is called a slave, and in the other a "person owing service." Certainly he cannot have examined the subject with his usual accuracy, or he would not have come to this conclusion, or indeed, any other conclusion than that there is a very wide difference between the act of congress and the proclamation, so far as slaves are concerned. The act of congress confiscates to the government only such slaves as are employed in the rebel army under permission or the direction of their masters. The proclamation makes the slaves of rebels who take up arms, free men. Under the law of confiscation, the master may be ever so much a rebel, with arms in his hands, enlisted in the army, and yet none of his slaves confiscated. Or his slaves may be in the army, killing Union troops, or building forts, and not be liable to confiscation, because the master has prudently withheld his permission or direction to the slave to do so, while the same object is attained by the orders of some military officer in the rebel army. The master, to avoid the confiscation act, has only to refuse to allow his slaves to go into the rebel army, while he privately says to an officer, "if you make the order, it is submitted to under compulsion; therefore, if the federal army should at any time take possession of my plantation, no proof could be made

that my slaves served in your army under my direction or permission, and, although they labor for you continually, they cannot be confiscated." Such is the law, and it seems to have been drawn for the purpose of protecting the slaves of the rebels, while employed against the federal forces, rather than rendering the possession of the master more insecure. Such, at least, has been its effect, because it appears to have induced the President to modify Fremont's proclamation, under which the slaves of the rebels, whether at home or in the army, were made free.

We hope we have been sufficiently explicit, so that our correspondent, as well as others who think there was very little change made in the proclamation by the President's order, will understand us. We think the alteration is vitally important, not only in a practical point of view, but as indicating a policy on the part of the administration more favorable to rebel slave property than we could wish. When the government takes the position that the property of all rebels is forfeited, and their slaves free men, it will occupy the correct ground, and not before.

Union Mass Meeting.

In another column we publish a call for a Union Mass Convention, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Union Convention which meets at Madison, on Tuesday next, the 24th inst.

We deem it necessary that this meeting be unanimously attended by all, who are opposed to party nominations at this time. We therefore cordially invite all without distinction of party, and all who are in favor of the movement to attend and take part in the business of the meeting, and if possible, select delegates who will represent a majority of the people of this city in the important crisis which the nation is now passing through.

We desire to have an expression of the people in reference to those political schemes, no matter to what political party they may belong, who are now moving heaven and earth, to secure a nomination on strict party grounds, which will be their death knell, now and forever. However strange it may appear to every patriot in the state, we have every reason to know that certain politicians are endeavoring to procure nominations in strict party conventions, regardless of the best interest of the state, and nation at large. We are decidedly opposed to them, and holdy enter our protest against the course they have adopted to accomplish their purpose. We therefore appeal to all patriots who recognize at this time only two parties, viz: PATRIOTS and TRAITORS, to attend this meeting this evening.

We hold the union of these States paramount to party discipline and party usages, and therefore until the great rebellion is subdued, the glorious Constitution of the Fathers maintained as it is, and a fraternal feeling again prevailing, uniting us as before under Freedom's flag, "without a star obscured or stripe erased," we desire to have no man breathe or cherish party principles for the mere purpose of gratifying an ambitious lust for office and the spoils.

Come, then, fellow citizens, patriots and co-workers in the cause of right and justice, come one, come all who are in favor of sustaining the government in its hour of trial and carrying on the war to its bitter end, and to the bottom dollar to the meeting to-night and take part in the deliberations. Loyal people everywhere demand it, our common country requires it, that the land mark of old political parties be for the time obliterated and every one united, determinedly pledged to the defence of the nation, let the consequences be what they may. MANY LOYAL CITIZENS.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Fifth Regiment.

CAMP ADVANCE, Va., Sept. 13th, 1861. DEAR GAZETTE:—The course of life is checkered but no where so much as here. The day I wrote to you last I was sent off to Washington on business, and as I was detained there all night, I went up to see our old camp and the boys who were left there to guard the tents and other property left there by us. The tents were all taken down and packed into one with the other property. Our old camp looked like the breaking up of a hard winter, the whole ground, covered with loose boards, tent floors, benches and straw from our bunks. The boys there all feel well. Corp. Wilson had his discharge and was about leaving for home. Hodson was getting better very fast, Helms, Wagner, Taylor and Mitchell are in the government hospital (in the Columbian College buildings) and are all improving in health. Corp. Wilson had been out to the hospital the day I saw him, and he says that the best of care is taken of the sick there.

When I got back here I found the boys having a good time, as they had just been paid off, half in treasury notes and half in gold. We sent home nearly half our money and would have sent more had it been in notes, but the gold we could not send. Well, never mind, we can use it some way, I guess.

Our company went out on picket duty before yesterday and had the pleasure of helping capture a spy and sending him to Gen. Smith.

A scouting party which went out from here on the 11th had a skirmish with the enemy near here, and as the Indiana regiment was going by a corn field it was fired upon by the enemy from a masked battery, and six killed, seven wounded and three are missing. Our rifled cannon soon silenced the battery and dispersed the enemy, then the party returned to camp. We could see the shells of the enemy burst in the air from the camp.

When the party returned several loads of Union families came with it, and every where along the rebel lines they are leaving homes and running for life. I saw one old man seventy years old, his head white as snow, who had left his home and come within our pickets. He says that for two weeks after the battle at Bull Run the rebel horsemen chased him through swamps,

cornfields and pine groves, but at last he was compelled to go on the other side of the river and stay until we began this advance. He says the rebels caught an old man near where he lived, who was seventy-five years old and so feeble that he had to use a cane in order to get around, and took him to Richmond, where he is now a prisoner. He (the prisoner) has two boys in the federal army.

The Second Regiment are to be paid off to-day, and I am glad of it as the boys need the money very much.

I must close as breakfast is nearly ready and Sergt. Smith says if I do not come soon he will not let me have any breakfast.

The boys are all very much pleased that Father Burgess is going to the war, but are very angry that the boys there are so slow in coming forward. Could the men in Rock county see what we have seen a regiment could be raised there in two weeks.

Come on, boys. Yours in haste, J. M. KIMBALL.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.

Quavers from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1861.

The editor of the Washington Star has found a mare's nest! On Saturday afternoon his bulletin board announced in glaring capitals that the evening edition would contain "an important letter of instructions to General Fremont!" In conversation he was heard to say "a letter repudiating Fremont's proclamation!" and that it was "the greatest thing that President Lincoln had ever done for himself." So he gave prompt publicity to his discovery without note or comment.

The "secr" of the Intelligencer, an elderly gentleman of great respectability, but not so quick-sighted as the watchman of the lesser light, has finally made the same discovery, and in this morning's issue gives it publicity, with a few complaisant comments about "what we predicted."

The vigilant commander of the Baltimore Clipper, who, it seems, has been looking out for a storm "ever since the appearance of the proclamation," at sight of this "how in the cloud," responds from aloft his trim little craft, "aye aye, sir! all right!"

Prentice, too, of the Louisville Journal, says, without joking, that with these "corrections desired by the Union men of Kentucky," he goes in with Fremont.

Certainly General Fremont ought to be willing to undergo almost any "modification" or curtailment, so that Mr. Lincoln has succeeded in making plain to these hair-splitting worthies the "mighty difference 'twixt twiddle dum and twiddle dee." The great preference there is for the circumlocution that "any person claimed to be held to labor or service" shall not be given up, "any law of the state or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding," over the simple declaration that "their slaves, if they have any, shall be declared free men." That they must be set free is inevitable, acting under whichever authority you please, from the simple fact that the government can do nothing else with them. They cannot be sold, like the horses and mules, because the government is not a negro trader. They cannot be held as slaves, because the government is not a slaveholder; so that there is no other way to keep them from again rendering "aid and comfort to the enemy," but to make men of them, and if they show fight, trim them as you do other men.

It is to be hoped, however, that General Fremont will soon get his army organized and things in Missouri straightened up so that he can get out of his half military, half civil position to a field for which he is altogether better adapted. Let all the necessary negotiations and red tape arrangements for "the Mississippi flotilla" be made as quick as possible, and the expedition be entrusted to brave and competent hands; and then let the intrepid Pathfinder rally his comrades for an overland route to the mouth of the Mississippi. As the leader of that enterprise, he'll be perfectly at home. His orders will all be given orally, and not subject to the criticism of superior authority. His "proclamations" then will go forth from brazen lips "in words of fire"—proclaiming liberty, not only to the slaves, but will be mighty apt to set some of the masters free! He'll make no use of red tape documents. The little paper rolls are twisted at one end and carry their commentators in the other! and they'll be sent along the road on no equivocal message, but will speak right out and mean what they say!

This will be the field of action for John C. Fremont when he gets away from the square-rail restraints of the "department," down among the mountains of Tennessee and the glades of Mississippi. His war department will be along with him, always in regular working order, and acting with perfect unanimity and with perfect independence, free from cabinet interference, because made up of a "power behind the throne!"

How far the present attempt to "modify" the brave general will have the effect of inducing him to make any material change in his purposes, remains to be seen. If the only real reason for these efforts (and I certainly can see no other,) is to induce him to change the phraseology of his out-spoken proclamation as to make it tally with that dubious kind of rhetoric which calls negroes "three-fifths of all other persons," and politely calls slaves "persons of color," and holds to service and labor," it would certainly seem that the remarkable improvement in this respect, just at this time, would hardly pay for the labor. But we shall see what we shall see.

This is the day to which the long-winded Maryland legislature adjourned. With a good share of their mis-representatives in "duchance" it remains to be seen whether, upon calling the roll at Frederick this morning, enough will respond to form a quorum. For the credit of Maryland it is to be hoped that a sufficient number will be present for one day's harmonious action. But two motions are in order—open with prayer, and adjourn sine die. The former with true penitence—ferently, sincerely. The latter, promptly, unanimously. So shall they evince a desire to make amends for the treason hatched at their former sittings.

Yours truly, A. G. —

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.

The following proclamation has just been issued in Kentucky:

Called by the legislature of this my native state, I hereby assume command of this department and come to enforce, not to make laws, and, God willing, to protect your property and your lives. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors. Our state is now invaded by those who professed to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his state and country. Their rulers must be expelled. Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked. Every one who now rallies to the support of the Union and of our state is a friend. Rally too my countrymen around the flag our fathers loved, and which has shielded us so long. I call you to arms for self defense, for protection of all that is dear to freemen. Let us trust in God and do our duty as did our fathers.

(Signed.)

ROBERT ANDERSON,

Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Gov. Magoffin has also issued his proclamation ordering Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by the recent resolutions of the Kentucky legislature in reference to expulsion of invaders.

Gen. Crittenden has ordered the militia to be mustered forthwith into service. Hamilton Pope, brigadier general of the Home Guard, also calls upon the people of each ward in Louisville, to meet this afternoon and organize into companies for the purpose of protecting the city.

The Evening Bulletin says 8000 confederate troops, and 21 cannon arrived at Bowling Green Wednesday, taking a cannon, and 120 stand of arms, belonging to the Bowling Green Home Guard, and sent 6 cannon and 2000 men to Gen. Roger, confederate commander at Hanson, on Green river.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.

The Richmond Whig of the 18th inst., says more federal prisoners escaped. It also contains a report that Gen. Lee had captured Gen. Reynolds whilst he was passing from one federal camp to another. This story is doubtless all bosh.

The withdrawal of Com. Stringham from the Minnesota, excites much comment, and there was great regret at Fort Monroe.

Com. Goldsmith, of the Brazil, squadron, is to be flag officer at Hampton.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.

Orders have been issued from Washington to Capt. Kensil, quartermaster at this point, directing him to provide quarters and rations on George Island, in this harbor, for one hundred political prisoners, which are expected to arrive in a few days.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

A messenger who has just arrived from Chain Bridge reports that all was quiet at that point this morning.

A rebel deserter just came from Munson's Hill. He brings news that Beauregard had promised the North Carolina and South Carolina regiments of his army, that they should be led to battle before the first of October, and be permitted to go home.

The position assumed towards this country by the Spanish government is not satisfactory. A diplomatic correspondence is now in progress between the state department and the Spanish minister.

A telegram received yesterday by a prominent officer of the government, dated at Indianapolis, says Gov. Morton and Colonel Wood left for Louisville on the 19th, on a special train, with guns and ammunition. Government has ordered the home guards and the regiments on board, and to hold themselves in readiness. It is further added that ten thousand additional troops could leave that state in twenty-four hours.

The government accepts the tender of military services by Count de Paris and Duc de Chateaux. They will probably enter Gen. McClellan's staff.

Young Count Penhance, son of Prince de Joinville, enters United States Naval Academy. He is sixteen years old.

Major Bausenwein, late aide-camp to Garibaldi, has to day been commissioned in the military service of the United States.

Yesterday, an unauthorized scouting party from the thirty-fourth New York regiment crossed the Potomac near the mouth of the Seneca, and were attacked by a large party of the enemy. One of our men was killed and several wounded. One of the latter, who was shot through the cheek, but fied, was pursued by the enemy, and on reaching a creek threw in his gun, and then plunged in himself, laying on his back, resting his head on a stone, with his mouth and nostrils above water. He evaded his pursuers, and after three hours submergence, he crawled to shore. His companions were concealed on the Maryland shore.

The 2d Rhode Island battery, stationed near the mouth of the Seneca, shelled yesterday an encampment of confederates nearly opposite, and it is believed several were killed. The enemy did not respond, probably for the want of artillery.

This morning at daylight it was discovered by Gen. Stone's pickets near Cornell's Ferry, that the enemy during the previous night had commenced and partially constructed an entrenchment on the Virginia side, about 500 feet from the slope facing the river. One of our light batteries opened upon them about 9 o'clock, and after twenty or thirty rounds, nothing was to be seen of the enemy, and but little of the results of their labors.

For some days past conversations have been held between our own disengaged pickets, from which it has been discovered that several members of the 2d Richmond cavalry were anxious to exchange late Richmond papers for leading Union journals, but our pickets declined.

St. Louis, Sept. 22—11 P. M.

A special report from Camden, nine miles above Lexington, states that the stars and stripes were still flying over Mulligan's fortifications at 6 o'clock Saturday morning.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

Forney's Sunday Chronicle says that it has authority to say that the Administration has never entertained the idea of the removal of Maj. Gen. Fremont; and that he is as high in the confidence of the government as when it started him upon his mission. "Forney," a member of the Cabinet, wonders what "authority" the Chronicle has, and calls the question of removal undecided. He says that the inclination of the cabinet is against the General, though not on account of his proclamation. It is believed here among unprejudiced parties that the Blairs and many of the officers are against him, but the people, and the President, favor him. Quarter-Master Meigs who has just returned from St. Louis, reports him acting with great energy; but it is understood that he says that the expenditures of the departments are unwarrantably heavy. His hold on the great masses of the west, the great popularity of his proclamation, and the difficulty of finding a successor, makes his removal a dangerous experiment in times like these; and it is not at all probable that the administration will attempt it. In the recent withdrawal

of so large a number of troops from his command, some good reason to think that there is a disposition to weaken him, and force his resignation.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

St. Louis, Sept. 22.

All officers of Gen. Fremont's staff were ordered to-day to report themselves at headquarters forthwith.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

Special to the Herald.—From developments made to-day I am satisfied that the statement forwarded last night, purporting to come from a man just from Manassas, concerning the strength and condition of the rebels, was garbled, coming through an outside party. To-day I have seen him and his statement is very clear, and confirmed by numerous other statements made by other reliable parties. His position of late at Richmond, Manassas, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Munson's Hill and Fairfax, at various periods, and his extensive acquaintance with men and things, have enabled him to judge well of the condition and movements of the rebels. He says the number of troops from Richmond to the Potomac, at Leesburg in one direction, and Aquia and Mathias Point in another, may safely be put down at 175,000. Fifty thousand of them were at Richmond three days ago; another 50,000 were at Manassas; while the remaining 75,000 are scattered along from that point to Munson's Hill, and from the vicinity of Nolan's Ferry to Harper's Ferry, and on the Potomac south of Alexandria from the vicinity of Aquia Creek and Mathias Point. The troops at Leesburg number about 50,000; the same at about 50,000 in the vicinity of Nolan's Ferry.

The force at Fairfax Court House is quite small. Gen. Beauregard and Johnston make this place their headquarters. The main battery on Munson's Hill consists of three 12-pounders; a little in the rear of this is another battery more secure, containing three guns. The men are generally well clad, but not with woolen clothing, and are beginning to suffer for the want of them, especially those from the extreme southern states. Blankets are very much needed at night and it is considered impossible to supply their wants. The troops have no shoes but those they brought from home, and most of them are about used up, and there is no possible means for supplying the article. They cannot be manufactured as leather is scarce and there being no nents foot oil to be had, hides cannot be cured for the manufacture of leather.

The cotton crop which has been pledged for the confederate loan, is not to be removed to the sea board cities until ready for shipment, for fear of seizure.

There has been pressed into the confederate service nearly all the teams and horses in the valley of Virginia. Farmers are deprived of the usual advantages for tilling the ground preparatory to sowing the next wheat and corn crops. Horses for horses is being rapidly bought up, showing that a speedy move is about to take place.

Between Aquia creek and Alexandria, two new batteries, one five and the other fifteen miles above, have been erected. The work upon these has been done in dark nights. The intention seems to be the further erection of similar defenses along the Potomac, to a point as near to Alexandria as practicable. He says the rebels feel safe in regard to the protection of the Potomac, between Aquia creek and Mathias Point, and that this feeling of over security has probably arisen from the fact that contraband goods have in several instances been carried across from the counties of Charles and St. Marys, into Virginia. (On the Maryland side in these two counties, signal lights have been noticed, giving the rebels timely warning of the passage at night of any of our sailing vessels.)

My informant learned, before leaving Manassas, that the anticipated advance will be made simultaneously at Nolan's Ferry, Alexandria and at a point between Aquia creek and Mathias Point. The movement at Alexandria will probably be a feint.

They have made every attempt to induce Gen. McClellan to attack the rebels at Leesburg, but he is not satisfied that he will not. My informant was asked if he ever heard of a plan to assassinate Gen. McClellan; he said no never did, but he had heard something about assassinating President Lincoln, whom they assert to be the head and front of all their troubles. He said they regret that Gen. McClellan is in command, and express the hope that Gen. Scott will again assume command. He says Jeff Davis, although not dead, was quite feeble when his death was announced, and that his health is declining very fast.

The gentleman from whom the above information is obtained, held a high position in the rebel army, and had the confidence of Beauregard. He is a native of Virginia.

A Union woman residing at Leddensville, arrived here to day. She reports that there are not more than fifteen or twenty thousand rebels in Fairfax county. It was their intention to attempt a crossing somewhere on the upper Potomac. They had moved a large portion of their artillery in that direction. They hoped to cross, and by a flank movement, cut off Banks' division. They swear vengeance against him and his gallant army, and seem more anxious for an engagement with him than with McClellan.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 22, midnight.

A dispatch received here to-night, says the federal troops at Lexington surrendered to the rebels on Friday afternoon, for want of water.

Ben. McCulloch was in Benton county Monday last, marching on Lexington.

Major Tanner's wounds, it is feared, will prove mortal.

The greatest activity prevails here in military circles.

The steamer Sunshine was brought down here to-day. She is not disabled as reported. She will doubtless be confiscated, as her captain was paid in confederate bonds for his services in ferrying Green's forces across the river at Glasgow.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 20.

The Times this morning learned that a fight took place at Wameton, Missouri, Tuesday morning, between 600 federal and Union Colonels Montgomery and Johnson, and 400 rebels, in which the latter were completely routed with a loss of seven killed, 100 horses and all their tents and supplies. Our forces lost two privates killed and six wounded.

Col. Johnson while riding at the head of his command, received nine bullets, and instantly two bullets took effect in his head, two buckshot in the neck, one bullet in the left shoulder, one in the left thigh, one in the right hand and one in the left. He died urging his men to fight for the stars and stripes.

New York, Sept. 23.

About 10 o'clock last night the police discovered that large rocks had been placed on the rails of the Hudson railroad, from 102d to 118th street, a distance of sixteen blocks. At this point there is a very high embankment, and the express train from Albany due at 11 o'clock would have caused fearful loss of life.

The Journal of Commerce says that Secretary Chase has prepared an exposition of the law relating both the confiscation of southern balances and the prohibition of commercial intercourse with the insurgents. It gives positive assurance that money in deposits in banks, &c., elsewhere than in

the loyal states will not be disturbed unless there is sufficient reason to believe that it is to be used in aid of the rebellion. The mere fact that it belongs to a resident of the states declared to be in a state of insurrection is not to be considered a reason for its arrest, and it may remain on deposit as it if it were owned in this city.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 22.

The steamship R. S. Pudding arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning. On Tuesday last the propeller Fanny ran down to Ocracoke Inlet with a company of troops, and entirely destroyed the fortifications abandoned by the confederates.

It is said that the confederates were in force at Washington and Newburn, and that 2,000 of them had landed on Roanoke Island with the intention of destroying the light house and dwellings of Unionists. A detachment of 700 men accompanied by a naval force, were about leaving Hatteras Inlet to prevent their inroads.

The privateers Coffee and Winslow visited Ocracoke Inlet to carry off the confederate guns, but left on seeing the Fanny.

The ship Argos, from Yarmouth, U. S., with fish and salt, ran into Hatteras, and was secured as a prize.

A considerable force of rebels were seen near Newport News last night, but withdrew after burning the grain.

St. Johns, Sept. 23.

The Persia from Liverpool 14th, via Queenstown 15th, passed Cape Race this morning and was boarded by the news cutter. Advice from four days later, than the Saxonia. Liverpool breakfasts were quiet and steady, with the exception of corn which was drooping; provisions dull; consols 93 3/4.

A battalion of rebel cavalry under Mitchell Superville, drove in Capt. Gilson's pickets last night at Salt river; four are missing.

A federal encampment has been established at Harrodsburg. It is said they have arrested Ewing and Silverthorn, two prominent secession representatives.

Two supposed spies from Buckner's army, were arrested at Louisville, this morning.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 21.

It is said that John D. Breckinridge and Wm. Preston escaped from here through Montgomery county, on Friday.

Gen. Sherman had possession of Muldraugh's yesterday.

Henry Dent, city marshal, has been appointed provost marshal of this city.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

A letter from Paris, received to day, says the French government has declined to inform the Mexican minister the object of the fleet to be sent to Mexico, saying that the latter government will be duly apprised of it through the French minister. So far as appears from latter movement of France and England is not necessarily hostile.

THE MARKS.

New York, Sept. 23.

Floor receipts: 23,223 bbls., market 5 1/2c better; sales of 850 bbls., 5.20-5.30; super western 5.50-5.60; common to middling extra western at 5.80-5.95, spring brands extra R. H. O. Canadian flour; sales of 500 bbls. at 5.20-5.60.

Common to choice extra rye flour steady at 2.50-3.40. Receipts of wheat 203,769 bushels. Market is a shade better, but not active; Frenchmen are holding back sales of 450 bush at 1.20; Milwaukee club 1.30-1.32 for winter red western; 1.30 for Michigan; 1.20 for prime Chicago spring.

TALE.—The Kansas State Record, at Topeka, boasts of having sent a stalk of corn sixteen and a half feet high, having on it two large, well developed ears. The same adds: "There are a number of fields about here having stalks 17 feet high, and we think higher, and at the same time producing good corn."

Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island passed through New York, Tuesday night, on his way to Washington, accompanied by his wife and private secretary. The governor will immediately join the army under Gen. McClellan.

The Ripon Times says Col. Daniels has upwards of five hundred men in camp at that place. They have been mustered into the United States service by Capt. Trowbridge, who is contracting for horses and other equipment as rapidly as possible.

BANKS' ARMY.—A correspondent writes from Fairfax county, Va., to the Indianapolis Journal, that Banks has 40,000 men under his command.

Bayard Taylor and family returned from Europe in the Hammonia on Tuesday last, after a pleasant family visit to Gotlin.

The Daily Gazette
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BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
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do 2 "	1 00
do 3 "	1 50
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do 400 "	200 00
do 500 "	250 00
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do 700 "	350 00
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do 900 "	450 00
do 1000 "	500 00

For "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each
for 3 lines; \$1.00 per year for each additional line.
Special Notices, (dead and kept inside, having pre-
cedence of ordinary advertisements), 50 per cent advance
on ordinary rates.
Notices of Deaths, Charitable Societies, Fire Compa-
nies, &c., will be inserted free of charge.
Advertisements not accompanied with directions will
be inserted till notified, and charged for accordingly.
Advertisements must be paid for in ad-
vance. This rule will not be varied from.
Advertising bills collectible quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

KNOWLTON & JACKSON,
Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.
J. H. KNOWLTON. A. A. JACKSON.

JOHN WINANS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office Central
Bank, Janesville, Wis. aud30dawit

L. DAY & CO.,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 4 story
block, East Milwaukee street. jan14dawit

NOAH REWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Stationer, Lap-
pin's block, east side of River, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.,
Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office at Bank's East Store
Room, 3rd door south of the Baptist Church.

J. W. D. PARKER,
Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates
Nichols, North Main street. may28dawit

M. B. JOHNSON,
Dentist, Office over Moseley & Bro's Bookstore, West
Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis. april14dawit

WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office Lappin's Block
Janesville, Wisconsin. april14dawit

DR. Z. FOLSON,
Oculist, Office at the New England House,
Janesville, Wis. j20dawit

I. O. O. F.,
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on
Wednesday Evening of each week. J. A. PECKHAM, N. G.
mar19dawit

BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappin's
Block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title
and Loan Money. j20dawit

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,
Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office on Milwaukee street,
Janesville, Wis. a few rods north of Milwaukee street
depot. j20dawit

DR. B. F. PENDLETON,
Dentist, Is prepared to operate in every branch of his
profession. Rooms on corner of McKee & Bro's,
Main street, Janesville, Wis. april14dawit

SANFORD A. HUDSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire
Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. j20dawit

H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,
Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Au-
tumn Express Office. my22dawit

ELDRIDGE & PEASE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers
Block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. J. B. PEASE.
j20dawit

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods,
Groceries, Solar Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and
Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and every kind
of Merchandise at the very lowest prices. 24

W. ROBINSON,
Architect. Designs and plans for public and private
buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications,
builders' contracts, estimates, &c., furnished at short
notice. Office in Lappin's Block. april14dawit

J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Also continues to re-
ceive claims from the United States government.
Special attention paid to rejected patent cases; also
to taxation and patent litigation. Office in May's
building, corner Main and Milwaukee streets, Janesville,
Wis. 24

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES,
CAN be seen a few doors east of the Post Office, in
Janesville street. These Machines have proved the
superiority over those heretofore offered to the public
from the following merits: The elasticity of the seam.
The complete adaptability to all thickness of fabric.
They are the simplest machines in use, and least liable
to get out of order. They are so simple and complete
in their construction as not to require a practical hand
to use them. They Run, Fill and Gather.
These machines will be kept in repair one year Free of
Charge. F. L. RAYMON, Agent.
mar14dawit

UNION IS THE MOTTO.
Price & Co.'s Panning Mills

ARE called the Best Mills in the state, so say the
wise men of the north, as they have taken the
FIRST PREMIUM
at the State Fair and at the last 2 fairs of Rock county.
The long experience in the business enables them to offer
Panning Mills of an
IMPROVED KIND,
cut up in the best style and workmanship, for separate
parts from which and cleaning grain seeds and grain
of every variety. We have on hand at all times a first
rate mill that cannot fail to suit the purchaser.

Repairing
done on short notice on reasonable terms. All orders
directed to Price & Co., Janesville, will be promptly at-
tended to. Factory on the stage road to Madison, 1/4
miles northwest from Janesville. 24

Received this Day
A large supply of the celebrated
Gold Pens, Pencils and Toothpicks manufactured
by Leroy W. Fairchild. mar30dawit

Sabbath School Libraries.
Selling Books, Class Books, &c. A very large sup-
ply received this day, at
O. J. DEARBORN.

To Masons!
To let, a Job of Brick Work.
MCKEY & BRO.

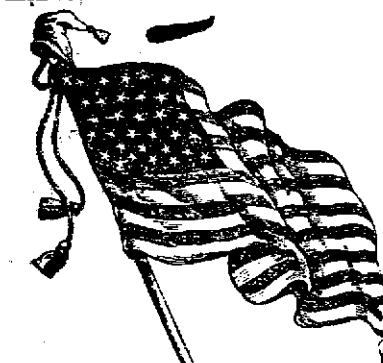
Dry Wood for Sale!
DELIVERED to any part of the city, saved or whole.
MCKEY & BRO.

WARRANTED DEEDS FOR SALE.

THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL
AND
THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do
certify that we have purchased Books of (of their
own manufacture) from
Messrs. Hemming & Thomas
at various times, and have worn them constantly for the
length of time herewith stated:

Name.	Residence.	Oct.	Time Worn.
Henry Wright,	Rock,	4 1/2	10 months.
Michael Miso,	Fulton,	4 1/2	2 years.
J. F. Antislud,	Rock,	4 1/2	18 months.
Thos. Lynch,	Janesville,	5 1/2	14 "
Robt. E. Copping,	Pulmon,	5 1/2	12 "
S. H. Boudinot,	Janesville,	5 1/2	15 "
John Cull,	Janesville,	5 1/2	12 "
C. S. Cushman,	Janesville,	5 1/2	18 "
Bernard Little,	Janesville,	5 1/2	18 "
John Tracy,	Center,	5 1/2	14 "
John Henry,	Johnstown,	5 1/2	18 "
David Griffin,	Janesville,	5 1/2	18 "
J. A. J. Bennett,	Union,	5 1/2	18 "
I. A. Zager,	Porter,	5 1/2	18 "
Geo. Eickert,	Janesville,	5 1/2	18 "
John C. Cook,	Porter,	5 1/2	18 "
John Thomas,	Plymouth,	5 1/2	12 "
Clark Porter,	Center,	5 1/2	12 "
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capitol, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district will be entitled to two delegates in the convention. The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE RUBLEE,
Chairman State Republican Central Com.
Madison, Sept. 23, 1861.

Union Mass Meeting.

In another column we publish a call for a Union Mass Meeting, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Union Convention which meets at Madison, on Tuesday next, the 24th inst.

We deem it necessary that this meeting be unanimously attended by all, who are opposed to party nominations at this time. We therefore cordially invite all without distinction of party, and all who are in favor of the movement to attend and take part in the business of the meeting, and if possible, select delegates who will represent a majority of the people of this city in the important crisis which the nation is now passing through.

Col. Mulligan's Command.

The force under Col. Mulligan at Lexington consisted of the Irish Brigade, Col. Marshall's Illinois cavalry, and Peabody's command of about six hundred Home Guards and Kansas troops, in all amounting to from 2,500 to 3,000 men. His defenses consisted of heavy earthworks ten feet in height and a ditch of eight feet in width. These fortifications surround a college building, and are said to be able to resist a force of 10,000 men. The fortifications extend to the river bluff, and from the bluff to the water's edge there is a wide stony beach.

Gen. Price has from fifteen to thirty thousand men. He is reported to have plenty of artillery, but short of powder. His principal position is at and in the village of New Lexington. Mulligan having shelled him out of Old Lexington below. Two columns of federal troops, about 5,000 strong, left St. Joseph and Chillicothe on Sunday morning, a week ago, and ought to have reached the river opposite Lexington on Thursday morning, but would be unable to cross. The character of their artillery was such that they could render no other service but to command the river beach. Some accounts say that this force did actually arrive at the time stated. If so, we do not see how it was possible for the enemy to prevent Col. Mulligan from getting water, which, as the dispatches say, was the cause of the surrender.

It is also said that Col. Sturgis had augmented this reinforcement to upwards of 6,000. In addition to this, 6,000 federal troops were on their way by steamboats, having left Jefferson City on Wednesday. These boats were at Glasgow on Thursday morning, which is about thirty miles from Lexington. Upon their arrival at Lexington there would be twelve thousand federal troops to oppose Price.

Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the positive nature of the dispatches from Jefferson City that Mulligan had surrendered on Friday afternoon, we do not credit it. It must be remembered that communication is not very direct, and that the country about Lexington is likely to be full of rumors, and what we receive from thence must be taken with considerable allowance. We hope, at least, that the news is incorrect, and think there is some ground for such a belief.

The Difference.

Our friend and correspondent A. G., who writes us from Washington, imagines that the only difference between the act of confiscation and Fremont's proclamation consists in a difference of phraseology—that in one case the slave is called a slave, and in the other a "person owing service." Certainly he cannot have examined the subject with his usual accuracy, or he would not have come to this conclusion, or indeed, any other conclusion than that there is a very wide difference between the act of congress and the proclamation, so far as slaves are concerned. The act of congress confiscates to the government only such slaves as are employed in the rebel army under permission or the direction of their masters. The proclamation makes the slaves of rebels who take up arms, free men. Under the law of confiscation, the master may be ever so much a rebel, with arms in his hands, enlisted in the army, and yet none of his slaves confiscated. Or his slaves may be in the army, killing Union troops, or building forts, and not be liable to confiscation, because the master has prudently withheld his permission or direction to the slave to do so, while the same object is attained by the orders of some military officer in the rebel army. The master, to avoid the confiscation act, has only to refuse to allow his slaves to go into the rebel army, while he privately sends an officer, "if you make the order, it is submitted to under compulsion; therefore, if the federal army should at any time take possession of my plantation, no proof could be made

that my slaves served in your army under my direction or permission, and, although they labor for you continually, they cannot be confiscated." Such is the law, and it seems to have been drawn for the purpose of protecting the slaves of the rebels, while employed against the federal forces, rather than rendering the possession of the master more insecure. Such, at least, has been its effect, because it appears to have induced the President to modify Fremont's proclamation, under which the slaves of the rebels, whether at home or in the army, were made free.

We hope we have been sufficiently explicit, so that our correspondent, as well as others who think there was very little change made in the proclamation by the President's order, will understand us. We think the alteration is vitally important, not only in a practical point of view, but as indicating a policy on the part of the administration more favorable to rebel slave property than we could wish. When the government takes the position that the property of all rebels is forfeited, and their slaves free men, it will occupy the correct ground, and not before.

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In another column we publish a call for a Union Mass Meeting, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Union Convention which meets at Madison, on Tuesday next, the 24th inst.

We deem it necessary that this meeting be unanimously attended by all, who are opposed to party nominations at this time. We therefore cordially invite all without distinction of party, and all who are in favor of the movement to attend and take part in the business of the meeting, and if possible, select delegates who will represent a majority of the people of this city in the important crisis which the nation is now passing through.

We desire to have an expression of the people in reference to those political schemes, no matter to what political party they may belong, who are now moving heaven and earth, to secure a nomination on strict party grounds, which will be their death knell, now and forever. However strange it may appear to every patriot in the state, we have every reason to think that certain politicians are endeavoring to procure nominations in strict party conventions, regardless of the best interest of the state, and nation at large. We are decidedly opposed to them, and holdly enter our protest against the course they have adopted to accomplish their purpose. We therefore appeal to all patriots who recognize at this time only two parties, viz: PATRIOTS and TRAITORS, to attend this meeting this evening.

We hold the union of these States paramount to party discipline and party usages, and therefore until the great rebellion is subdued, the glorious Constitution of the Fathers maintained as it is, and a fraternal feeling again prevailing, uniting us as before under Freedom's flag, "without a star obscured or stripe erased," we desire to have no man breathe or cherish party principles for the mere purpose of gratifying an ambitious lust for office and the spoils.

Come, then, fellow citizens, patriots and co-workers in the cause of right and justice, come one, come all who are in favor of sustaining the government in its hour of trial and carrying on the war to its bitter end, and to the bottom dollar to the meeting to-night and take part in the deliberations. Loyal people everywhere demand it, our common country requires it, that the land marks of old political parties be for the time obliterated and every one united, determinedly pledged to the defence of the nation, let the consequences be what they may.

MANY LOYAL CITIZENS.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From the Fifth Regiment.

CAMP ADVANCE, Va., Sept. 13th, 1861.
DEAR GAZETTE.—The course of life is cheerier but no more so much as here. The day I wrote to you last I was sent off to Washington on business, and as I was detained there all night, I went up to see our old camp and the boys who were left there to guard the tents and other property left there by us. The tents were all taken down and packed into one with the other property. Our old camp looked like the breaking up of a hard winter, the whole ground, covered with loose boards, tent floors, benches and straw from our bunks. The boys there all feel well. Corp. Wilson had his discharge and was about leaving for home. Hodson was getting better very fast, Helms, Wagner, Taylor and Mitchell are in the government hospital (in the Columbian College buildings) and are all improving in health. Corp. Wilson had been out to the hospital the day I saw him, and he says that the best of care is taken of the sick there.

When I got back here I found the boys having a good time, they had just been paid off, half in treasury notes and half in gold. We sent home nearly half our money and would have sent more had it been in notes, but the gold we could not send. Well, never mind, we can use it some way, I guess.

Our company went out on picket duty before yesterday and had the pleasure of helping capture a spy and sending him to Gen. Smith.

A scouting party which went out from here on the 11th had a skirmish with the enemy near here, and as the Indiana regiment was going by a corn field it was fired upon by the enemy from a masked battery, and six killed, seven wounded and three are missing. Our rifled cannon soon silenced the battery and dispersed the enemy, then the party returned to camp. We could see the shells of the enemy burst in the air from the camp.

When the party returned several loads of Union families came with it, and every where along the rebel lines they are leaving homes and running for life. I saw one old man seventy years old, his head white as snow, who had left his home and come within our pickets. He says that for two weeks after the battle at Bull's Run the rebels of horsemen chased him through swamps,

cornfields and pine groves, but at last he was compelled to go on the other side of the river and stay until we began this advance. He says the rebels caught an old man near where he lived, who was seventy-five years old and so feeble that he had to use a cane in order to get around, and took him to Richmond, where he is now a prisoner. He (the prisoner) has two boys in the federal army.

The Second Regiment are to be paid off to-day, and I am glad of it as the boys need the money very much.

I must close as breakfast is nearly ready and Sergt. Smith says if I do not come soon he will not let me have any breakfast.

The boys are all very much pleased that Father Burgess is going to the war, but are very angry that the boys there are so slow in coming forward. Could the men in Rock county see what we have seen of a regiment could be raised there in two weeks. Come on, boys.

Yours in haste,
J. M. KIMBALL.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.

Quavers from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1861.

The editor of the Washington Star has found a mare's nest! On Saturday afternoon his bulletin board announced in glaring capitals that the evening edition would contain "an important letter of instructions to General Fremont!" In conversation he was heard to say "a letter repudiating Fremont's proclamation!" and that it was "the greatest thing that President Lincoln had ever done for himself." So he gave prompt publicity to his discovery without note or comment.

The "seer" of the Intelligencer, an elderly gentleman of great respectability, but not so quick-sighted as the watchman of the lesser light, has finally made the same discovery, and in this morning's issue gives it publicity, with a few complimentary comments about "what we predicted."

The vigilant commander of the Baltimore Clipper, who, it seems, has been looking out for a storm "ever since the appearance of the proclamation," at sight of this "how in the cloud," responds from aloft his trim little craft, "aye aye, sir! all right!"

Prentice, too, of the Louisville Journal, says, without joking, that with these "corrections desired by the Union men of Kentucky," he goes in with Fremont.

Certainly General Fremont ought to be willing to undergo almost any "modification" or curtailment, so that Mr. Lincoln has succeeded in making plain to these hair-splitting worthies the "mighty difference 'twixt twiddle dum and twiddle dee." The great preference there is for the circumlocution that "any person claimed to be held to labor or service" shall not be given up, "any law of the state or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding," over the simple declaration that "their slaves, if they have any, shall be declared free men." That they must be set free is inevitable, acting under whatever authority you please, from the simple fact that the government can do nothing else with them. They cannot be sold, like the horses and mules, because the government is not a slaveholder; so that there is no other way to keep them from again rendering "aid and comfort to the enemy," but to make men of them, and if they show fight, trial them as you do other men.

It is to be hoped, however, that General Fremont will soon get his army organized and things in Missouri straightened up so that he can get out of his half military, half civil position to a field for which he is altogether better adapted. Let all the necessary negotiations and red tape arrangements for "the Mississippi flotilla" be made as quick as possible, and the expedition be entrusted to brave and competent hands; and then let the intrepid Pathfinder rally his comrades for an overland route to the mouth of the Mississippi. As the leader of that enterprise, he'll be perfectly at home. His orders will all be given orally, and not subject to the criticism of superior authority. His "proclamations" then will go forth from brazen lips "in words of fire"—proclaiming liberty, not only to the slaves, but will be mighty apt to set some of the masters free! He'll make no use of red tape documents. The little paper rolls are twisted at one end and carry their commentators in the other! and they'll be sent along the road on no equivocal message, but will speak right out, and mean what they say!

This will be the field of action for John C. Fremont when he gets away from the square-restraint of the "department," down among the mountains of Tennessee and the glades of Mississippi. His war department will be along with him, always in regular working order, and acting with perfect unanimity and with perfect independence, free from cabinet interference, because made up of a "power behind the throne!"

How far the present attempt to "modify" the brave general will have the effect of inducing him to make any material change in his purposes, remains to be seen. If the only real reason for these efforts (and it certainly can see no other), is to induce him so to change the phraseology of his out-spoken proclamation as to make it tally with dubious kind of rhetoric which calls negroes "three-fifths of all other persons," and politely calls slaves "persons held to service and labor," it would certainly seem that the remarkable improvement in this respect, just at this time, would hardly pay for the labor. But we shall see what we shall see.

This is the day to which the long-winded Maryland legislature adjourned. With a good share of their mis-representatives in "durance vile," it remains to be seen whether, upon calling the roll at Frederick this morning, enough will respond to form a quorum. For the credit of Maryland it is to be hoped that a sufficient number will be present for one day's harmonious action. But two motions are in order—open with prayer, and adjourn sine die. The former with true penitence—fervently, sincerely. The latter, once a desire to make amends for the treason hatched at their former sittings.

Yours truly,
A. G.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.

The following proclamation has just been issued in Kentucky:

Called by the legislature of this my native state, I hereby assume command of this department and come to enforce, not to make laws, and God willing, to protect your property and your lives. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors. Our state is now invaded by those who professed to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his state and country. Their invaders must be expelled. Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked. Every one who is rallied to the support of the Union and of the state is a friend. Rally to my country, men around the flag our fathers loved, and which has shielded us so long. I call you to arms for self defense, for protection of all that is dear to freemen. Let us trust in God and do our duty as did our fathers.

[Signed.]

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Gov. Magoffin has also issued his proclamation ordering Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by the recent resolutions of the Kentucky legislature in reference to expulsion of invaders.

Gen. Crittenden has ordered the militia to be mustered forthwith into service. Hamilton Post, brigadier general of the Home Guard, also calls upon the people of each ward to organize into companies for the purpose of protecting the city.

The Evening Bulletin says 8000 confederate troops, and 21 cannon arrived at Bowling Green Wednesday, taking a cannon, and 120 stand of arms, belonging to the Bowling Green Home Guard, and sent 6 cannon and 2000 men to Gen. Roger, confederate commander at Hanson, on Green river.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.

The Richmond Whig of the 18th inst., says more federal prisoners escaped. It also contains a report that Gen. Lee had captured Gen. Reynolds whilst he was passing from one federal camp to another. This story is doubtless all host.

The withdrawal of Gen. Stringham from the Minnesota, excites much interest, and there was great regret at Fort Monroe.

Com. Goldsmit, of the Brazil, squadron, is to be flag officer at Hampton.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.

Orders have been issued from Washington to Capt. Kennil, quartermaster at this point, directing him to provide quarters and rations on George Island, in this harbor, for one hundred political prisoners, which are expected to arrive in a few days.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

A messenger who has just arrived from Chain Bridge reports that all was quiet at that point this morning. A rebel deserter just came in from Munson's Hill. He brings news that Beauregard had promised the North Carolina and South Carolina regiments of his army, that they should be led to battle before the first of October, and be permitted to go home.

The position assumed towards this country by the Spanish government is not satisfactory. A diplomatic correspondence is now in progress between the state department and the Spanish minister.

A telegram received yesterday by a prominent officer of the government, dated at Indianapolis, says Gov. Morton and Colonel Wood left for Louisville on the 19th, on a special train, with guns and ammunition. Government has ordered the home guards and the regiments on board, and to hold themselves in readiness. It is further added that ten thousand additional troops could leave that state in twenty-four hours.

The government accepts the tender of military services by Count of Paris and Duc de Chartres. They will probably enter Gen. McClellan's staff, as Prince de Joinville enters the United States Naval Academy. He is sixteen years old.

Major Bausenwein, late aide-de-camp to Garibaldi, has to day been commissioned in the military service of the United States. Yesterday, an unauthorized scouting party from the thirty-fourth New York regiment crossed the Potomac near the mouth of the Seneca, and were attacked by a large party of the enemy. One of our men was killed and several wounded. One of the latter, who was shot through the cheek, but fled, was pursued by the enemy, and on reaching a creek threw in his gun, and then plunged in himself, laying on his back with his head on a stone, and his mouth resting on his hands. His companions were crawling to shore. His companions were crawling to shore. His companions were crawling to shore.

The 2d Rhode Island battery, stationed near the mouth of the Seneca, shelled yesterday an encampment of confederates nearly opposite, and it is believed several were killed. The enemy did not respond, probably for the want of artillery.

This morning at daylight it was discovered by Gen. Stone's pickets near Corvett's Ferry, that the enemy during the previous night had commenced and partially constructed an entrenchment on the Virginia side, about 500 feet from the slope facing the river. One of our light batteries opened upon them about 9 o'clock, and after twenty or thirty rounds, nothing was to be seen of the enemy, and but little of the results of their efforts.

For some days past conversations have been held between our own and rebel pickets, from which it has been discovered that several members of the 2d Richmond cavalry were anxious to exchange late Richmond papers for leading Union journals, but our pickets declined.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22—11 P. M.

A special to the Democrat from Hamilton says a report from Camden, nine miles above Lexington, states that the stars and stripes were still flying over Mulligan's fortifications at 6 o'clock Saturday morning.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Forney's Sunday Chronicle says that it has authority to say that the Administration has never entertained the idea of the removal of Maj. Gen. Fremont; and that he is as high in the confidence of the government as when he started out upon his mission. Per contra, a member of the Cabinet wonders what "authority" the Chronicle has, and calls the question of removal undecided. He says that the inclination of the cabinet is against the General, though not on account of his proclamation. It is believed here among upper circles that the Blair and many of the officers are against him, but the people, and the President, favor him. Quartermaster Meigs who has just returned from St. Louis, reports him acting with great energy; but it is understood that he says that the expenditures of the departments are unaccountably heavy. His hold on the great masses of the west, the great popularity of his proclamation, and the difficulty of finding a successor, makes his removal a dangerous experiment in times like these; and it is not at all probable that the administration will attempt it. In the recent withdrawal

of so large a number of troops from his command, some find reason to think that there is a disposition to weaken him, and force his resignation.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

St. Louis, Sept. 22.

All officers of Gen. Fremont's staff were ordered to-day to report themselves at headquarters forthwith.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

Special to the Herald.—From developments made to-day I am satisfied that the statement forwarded last night, purporting to come from a man just from Manassas, concerning the strength and condition of the rebels, was garbled, coming through an outside party. To-day I have seen him and his statement is very clear, and confirmed by numerous other statements made by other reliable parties. His position of late at Richmond, Manassas, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Munson's Hill and Fairfax, at various periods, and his extensive acquaintance with men and things, have enabled him to judge well of the condition and movements of the rebels. He says the number of troops at Richmond to the Potomac, and Leesburg in one direction, and Aquia and Mathias Point in another, may safely be put down at 175,000. Fifty thousand of them were at Richmond three days ago; another 50,000 were at Manassas; while the remaining 75,000 are scattered along from that point to Munson's Hill, and from the vicinity of Nolan's Ferry to Harper's Ferry, and on the Potomac south of Alexandria from the vicinity of Aquia Creek and Mathias Point. The troops at Leesburg number about 50,000; there are also about 50,000 in the vicinity of Nolan's Ferry.

The force at Fairfax Court House is quite small. Gens. Beauregard and Johnston are on the march to meet them. The main battery on Munson's Hill consists of three 42-pounders; little in the rear of this is another battery more secure, containing three guns. The men are generally well clad, but not with woolen clothing, and are beginning to suffer for the want of them, especially those from the extreme southern states. Blankets are very much needed at night and it is considered impossible to supply their wants. The troops have no shoes but those they brought from home, and most of them are about used up, and there is no possible means for supplying the article. They cannot be manufactured as leather is scarce and there being no means for oil to be had, hides cannot be cured for the manufacture of leather which has been pledged for the cotton crop.

The cotton crop which is not to be removed to the sea board cities until ready for shipment, for fear of seizure.

There has been pressed into the confederate service nearly all the teams and horses in the valley of Virginia. Farmers are thus deprived of the usual advantages for tilling the ground preparatory to sowing their next wheat and corn crops.

Forage for horses is being rapidly bought up, showing that a speedy move is about to take place.

Between Aquia creek and Alexandria, two new batteries, one five and the other fifteen miles above, have been erected. The work upon these has been done in the night. The intention seems to be to create a further crevice of similar defenses along the Potomac, to a point as near to Alexandria as practicable. He says the rebels feel safe in regard to the protection of the Potomac, between Aquia creek and Mathias Point, and that this feeling of over security has probably arisen from the fact that contraband goods have in several instances been carried across from the counties of Charles and St. Marys into Virginia.

On the Maryland side in these two counties, signal lights have been noticed, giving the rebels timely warning of the passage at night of any of our sailing vessels.

My informant learned, before leaving Manassas, that the anticipated advance would be simultaneous, and at a point between Aquia creek and Mathias Point. The movement at Alexandria will probably be a feint.

They have made every attempt to induce Gen. McClellan to attack their masked batteries, but are now satisfied that he will not. My informant was asked if he ever heard of a plan to assassinate Gen. McClellan; he said he never did, but he had heard something about assassinating President Lincoln, whom they assert to be the head and front of all their troubles. He said they regret that Gen. McClellan is in command, and express the hope that Gen. Scott will again assume command. He said Jeff Davis, although not dead, was quite feeble when his death was announced, and that his health is declining very fast.

The gentleman from whom the above information is obtained, held a high position in the rebel army, and had the confidence of Beauregard. He is a native of Virginia.

A Union woman residing at Leddensville, arrived here to-day. She reports that there are not more than fifteen or twenty thousand rebels in Fairfax county. It was their intention to attempt a crossing somewhere on the upper Potomac. They had moved a large portion of their artillery in that direction. They hoped to cross, and by a flank movement, cut off Banks' division. They swear vengeance against him and his gallant army, and seem more anxious for an engagement with him than with McClellan.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 22, midnight.

A dispatch received here to-night, says the federal troops at Lexington surrendered to the rebels on Friday afternoon, for want of water.

McCulloch was in Benton county Tuesday last, marching on Lexington.

Major Tanner's wounds, it is feared, will prove mortal.

The greatest activity prevails here in military circles.

The steamer Sunshine was brought down here to-day. She is not disabled as reported. She will doubtless be confiscated, as her captain was paid in confederate bonds for his services in ferrying Green's forces across the river at Glasgow.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 20.

The Times this morning learns that a fight took place at Wauwatosa, Missouri, Tuesday morning, between 600 federals under Colonels Montgomery and Johnson, and 400 rebels, in which the latter were completely routed with a loss of seven killed, 100 horses and all their tents and supplies. Our loss lost two privates killed and six wounded.

Col. Johnson while riding at the head of his command, received nine balls, and instantly two bullets took effect in his head, two bullets in the neck, one bullet in the left shoulder, one in the left thigh, one in the right hand and one in the left. He died urging his men to fight for the stars and stripes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

About 10 o'clock last night the police discovered that large rocks had been placed on the rails of the Hudson railroad, from 102d to 118th street, a distance of sixteen blocks. At this point there is a very high embankment, and the express train from Albany due at 11 o'clock would have caused fearful loss of life.

The Journal of Commerce says an exposition of the law relating both the confiscation of southern balances and the prohibition of commercial intercourse with the insurgents. It gives positive assurance that money in deposits in banks, &c., elsewhere than in

the loyal states, will not be disturbed unless there is sufficient reason to believe that it is so used in aid of the rebellion. The mere fact that it belongs to a resident of the states declared to be in a state of insurrection is not to be considered a reason for its arrest, and it may remain on deposit as if it were owned in this city.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

PORTSMOUTH, MONROE, Sept. 22.

The steamer R. S. Paulding arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning. On Tuesday last the propeller Fanny ran down to Ocracoke Inlet with a company of troops, and entirely destroyed the fortifications abandoned by the confederates.

It is said that the confederates were in force at Washington and Newburn, and that 2,000 of them had landed on Roanoke Island with the intention of destroying the light house and dwellings of Unionists. A detachment of 700 men accompanied by a naval force, were about leaving Hatteras Inlet to prevent their inroads.

The privateers Coffee and Winslow visited Ocracoke Inlet to carry off the confederate guns, but left on seeing the Fanny.

The ship Argos, from Yarmouth, U. S., with fish and salt, ran into Hatteras, and was secured as a prize.

A considerable force of rebels were seen near Newport News last night, but withdrew after burning the grain.

ST. JOHNS, Sept. 23.

The Paraisa from Liverpool 14th, via Queenstown 15th, passed Cape Race this morning and was boarded by the new yacht. Advices four days later than the Saxonia. Liverpool breadstuffs were quiet and steady, with the exception of corn which was drooping; provisions dull; consols 93 3/4.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23.

A battalion of rebel cavalry under Mitchel Superville, drove in Capt. Gibson's pickets last night at Salt river; four are missing.

A federal encampment has been established at Harrodsburg. It is said they have arrested Ewing and Silvertooth, two prominent secession representatives.

Two supposed spies from Buckner's army, were arrested at Louisville, this morning.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23.

It is said that John D. Breckinridge and Wm. Preston escaped from here through Montgomery county, on Friday.

Gen. Sherman had possession of Muldrake's yesterday.

Henry Dent, city marshal, has been appointed provost marshal of this city.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

A letter from Paris, received to-day, says the French government has declined to inform the Mexican minister the object of the fleet to be sent to Mexico, saying that the latter government will be duly apprised of it through the French minister. So far as appears from latter movement of France and England is not necessarily hostile.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

Flour receipts 15,233 bbls., market 5a 10c better; sales of 850 bbls. at 3.20a3.30; super at 3.50a3.70; extra state 3.20a 3.30; super western 3.50a3

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrivals and Departures of Mail.
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 15th, 1861:

Chicago, through,	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Way.	12:00 P.M.	6:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Onlook and way	12:00 P.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Milwaukee, through, <td>8:00 A.M.</td> <td>6:00 A.M.</td> <td>7:00 A.M.</td>	8:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Way.	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien,	8:25 A.M.	10:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Way.	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvan,	10:20 A.M.	10:30 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
Way.	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arriving	Monday and Friday at 7 A.M.	depart Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.	

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

DOCTOR HAMLIN.—It will be perceived by reference to a card from Doctor Hamlin, lately appointed surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, that he has transferred his professional business to Dr. Hamlin, of New York, who occupies Dr. P.'s former office. Dr. Hamlin brings with him the highest testimonials of capacity and education as a physician and surgeon; this together with the confidence reposed in his ability by Dr. Palmer, is a sufficient guarantee to the public of the proper discharge of the duties of his profession.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Messrs. Eoblin & Foote and M. Harsh have left us new advertisements, which will appear to-morrow. They have each a fine stock of goods.

WAR MEETING.—There will be a war meeting at Emerald Grove, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 24th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of aiding the Rock and Green county regiments. Let every one who is willing to enlist be present.

SPRING VALLEY DISTRICT.—The delegates to the republican state convention from the Spring Valley assembly district are Messrs. C. F. Dickey and Orrin Guernsey. There will probably be no delegates appointed to the Union convention.

JANESVILLE CITY DISTRICT.—The convention of delegates from the several wards in this city met on Saturday evening at the court room, and appointed Wm. B. Strong and Wm. A. Lawrence as delegates from this assembly district to the republican state convention.

CAMP TREDWAY.—The camp for the 13th regiment has been located upon the east of the Mount Zion road, north-east of Dr. Whiting's residence. Fifteen tents were put up to-day, and are occupied by the Rug Guards.

ACCIDENT.—Chas. Wilmarth, a wheat buyer of this city, fell from a load of wheat in the street near the Corn Exchange, this afternoon, and one of the wheels passed over his body injuring him seriously.

BRADFORD DISTRICT.—The republicans of the Bradford assembly district have elected Messrs. B. B. Pember and S. S. Northrop delegates to the republican state convention. Messrs. W. H. Stark and T. C. Westby are the delegates to the Union convention.

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.—The following order was issued from the war department on Tuesday:

"The commanding officer of the United States forces at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, is authorized to accept the services of such North Carolinians, not to exceed one regiment, as in his neighborhood may volunteer to take up arms for the United States, and to designate a regular army officer to muster them into service. The recruits will be organized in the first instance into a battalion or regiment, according to numbers. The mustering officer will make timely requisition for arms and other necessary supplies, and the commanding officer will, on the recommendation of the volunteers, propose such persons as he may deem suitable to officer the companies, battalion or regiment, that may, if approved, be commissioned by the President."

L. THOMAS, Adj. Gen. U. S. A."

Fort Lafayette contains eighty-two prisoners, who are guarded by eight soldiers. This proportion of soldiers to prisoners is accidental; still, it is intended that the former shall not greatly exceed the latter.

The letters from our diplomatic representatives in Russia, Germany and Italy contain gratifying and satisfactory evidence of the sympathy of the sovereigns and people with us in our war with the rebellion.

PRISONERS AT ST. LOUIS.—There are now seventy-four rebel prisoners confined in the military prison at St. Louis.

Tacitus says: "In the early ages man lived a life of innocence and simplicity."

Upon this a critic remarks: "When was this period of innocence? The first woman went away. The very first man born into the world killed the second. When did the time of simplicity begin?"

The following story is told of Rev. Dr. Morse: At an association dinner a debate arose as to the benefit of flogging in bringing up children. The doctor took the affirmative, and his chief opponent was a young minister, whose reputation for veracity was not very high. He maintained that parents often do harm to their children from unjust punishment, from not knowing the facts in the case. "Why," said he, "the only time my father whipped me was for telling the truth." "Well," retorted the doctor, "I cured you of it!"

Lieut. Lyon, a nephew of the late Gen. Lyon, was one of the killed in the accident near Cockeysville, Md., where the train bearing the "Ira Harris cavalry" was thrown from the track. He was formerly employed in the office of the Christian Science at Hartford, Ct. His remains will be taken to Ashford, Ct.

JOHN A. LOGAN DOES WITH COMPROMISE.—The Crawford (Ill.) Bulletin, speaking of the revolutionized sentiment in Egypt in favor of the war, and particularly of Colonel John A. Logan's regiment, says:

"Logan declares that he and other compromising men in congress met in a secret convocation, and determined to make a last effort. They sent May to Richmond to ascertain if the confederates would entertain, accept or offer any compromise. No compromise could be agreed upon, they utterly refusing, even though a blank sheet of paper be given them to write their own terms. Logan declares their intention is to fight, and calls upon all democrats to rally around the old flag, and thwart them in their diabolical efforts to destroy the government."

Last week General Fremont telegraphed to the war department for sixteen new-inch guns and thirty thirteen-inch mortars. The former reached him from Pittsburg in three days. The latter were manufactured and delivered at the rate of five a week. These mortars throw shells weighing two hundred and forty pounds, which strike with a force equivalent to forty tons.

To My Patrons.

Believing that my services, for the present are needed more in the war than they are here, I have concluded to leave immediately for the scene of action.

Doctor Hamlin, of New York, a gentleman whose qualifications, skill and experience entitle him to a full share of public confidence, and E. F. Spaulding, who has been with me for the past year, will attend to the duties of the office and wants of my patrons during my absence.

Those having claims against me will present them at the office for payment; and those indebted to me for medical services will please call and settle their accounts without delay. HENRY PALMER.

Janesville, Sept. 20, 1861. se23d3t-wt

PREMIUM LIST

People's Fair of Rock County.

DIVISION A—No. 1.

Blended Horses.

N. B. Royce, Harmony, 1st premium for best thorough bred stallion over 4 years old, \$5.00.

Committee—Seth Fisher, E. F. North, David McCloy.

DIVISION A—No. 2.

Horses for General Purposes.

N. B. Royce, Harmony, 1st premium on stallion over 4 years old, \$10.00.

C. P. Kenton, Janesville, 2d premium on stallion over 4 years old, \$5.00.

N. D. Burdick, Johnston, 1st premium on stallion over 2 years old and under 4, \$6.00.

H. Butler, Union, 2d premium on stallion over 2 years old and under 4, \$3.00.

J. W. Root, Beloit, 1st premium on stallion over 2 years old and under 4, \$3.00.

A. C. Douglas, Plymouth, 2d premium on stallion over 2 years old and under 4, \$2.00.

R. Cheney, Bradford, 1st premium on gelding over 4 years old (no competition), \$2.00.

A. Holmes, Janesville, 1st premium on gelding over 3 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

Wm. Spaulding, Harmony, 2d premium on gelding over 3 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

D. McKillip, Johnston, 1st premium on gelding over 2 years old and under 4, \$2.00.

W. H. Hays, Janesville, 2d premium on gelding over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

A. Sherman, La Prairie, 1st premium on sucking horse colt, \$2.00.

D. Burr, Bradford, 2d premium on sucking horse colt, \$1.00.

C. P. Kenton, Janesville, 1st premium on brood mare, \$6.00.

A. Walker, Milton, 2d premium on brood mare, \$3.00.

John Auld, La Prairie, 1st premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$3.00.

S. Fisher, Center, 2d premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$2.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 1st premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$2.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 2d premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 3d premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 4th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 5th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 6th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 7th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 8th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 9th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 10th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 11th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 12th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 13th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 14th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 15th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 16th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 17th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 18th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 19th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 20th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 21st premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 22nd premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 23rd premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 24th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 25th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 26th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 27th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 28th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 29th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 30th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 31st premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 32nd premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 33rd premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 34th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 35th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 36th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 37th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 38th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 39th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 40th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 41st premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 42nd premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 43rd premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 44th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 45th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 46th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 47th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 48th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 49th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 50th premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 51st premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

H. P. Felt, La Prairie, 52nd premium on mare colt over 2 years old and under 4, \$1.00.

ANJOURNMENT OF TROTTLING.—The speed of horses will take place on the fair grounds, on Friday the 27th inst.

G. S. STRASSBERGER, Sec'y

Janesville Fire Zouaves.

This company has been sworn into the service of the United States, and has received its tents and camp equipment. The members have received their uniforms and are ready for service. For the purpose of getting these men a recruiting officer, for this company, will be found at the Clothing Store of B. Bornheim until the required number is obtained.

W. M. B. DRITTON, Captain.

Janesville, Sept. 20, 1861. sept1daw

Democratic Assembly District Convention.

The Democrats of the town of Clinton, Bradford, Johnston and La Prairie are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at Emerald Grove, on FRIDAY, the 27th inst, at one o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Madison on the 24th of October next.

N. B. JOHNSON, Dist. Com.

M. JONES, Sec'y.

Dated September 16th, 1861. sept1daw

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by

BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, SEPTEMBER 24, 1861.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 88½¢; fair to good dry shipping 86½¢; rejected 84½¢.

CORN—15½¢ per 50 lbs. shelled, and 15½¢ per 72 lbs. ear.

OATS—dull at 14½¢ per bushel.

RYE—quiet at 20½¢ per 60 lbs.

BARLEY at 20½¢ per 60 lbs.

Timothy seed—dull at 1.60, 1.75 per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—new 25¢ per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 10½¢ per lb. to choice roll.

EGGS—plenty and dull at 6¢ per dozen.

Flour—ranges at 15¢ for common to choice fair clean oils.

HIDES—Green, 2½¢; Dry, 6¢.

Flour—spring at retail 2.25, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 65¢; chickens, 65¢.

SHEEP PRIZES—range from 30¢ to 60¢ each.

GREAT REDUCTION

The Prices

SINGER & CO.'S

STANDARD MACHINES.

Well known to be the best for

Manufacturing Purposes:

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$90,

Reduced to \$70.

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$100,

Reduced to \$75.

Singer's Letter A Machine,

Is the best Machine in the world for Family Sewing and Light Manufacturing purposes; Price, (with Hammer), beautifully ornamented,

FIFTY DOLLARS.

The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and application for manufacturing purposes.

Our No. 3 machine is especially adapted to all kinds of light and heavy

LEATHER WORK.

In Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, etc., etc. They are of extra size, with an arm long enough to take under it and which the largest sized harness. There is scarcely any part of a trimmer's stock that cannot be better done with them than by hand; so that the saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is 124 inches long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work as fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A machine, the special attention of Vest Makers and Dress Makers, and all those who want machines for Family Sewing purposes. They embody the principles of the standard machine, making like them, the interior cloth and the exterior cloth, and they are especially adapted to all kinds of light and heavy

we have always on hand

Hemming Gages, Silk Twists, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spools, Best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

We manufacture our own Needles, and would warn all persons using our machines not to buy any other. We know that there are many who buy cheap needles, and who get no good results. Our needles are of the best quality, and at higher prices than we charge for the best. The needles sold by us are manufactured especially for the use of our machines, and they will make the best machine work.

Our customers may rest assured that all our Branch Offices are furnished with the

GENUINE ARTICLE.

In case of small purchases, the money may be sent in postage stamps or bank notes.

Correspondents will please write their names distinctly, and let us know the name of the office in each case know the post office, county and state.

All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, their merits and value, or the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending to us, or any of our Branch Offices for a copy of

the Circular.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE.

which is a beautifully illustrated Pictorial Paper. It will be sent gratis.

We have made the above Reduction in price with the two-fold view of benefiting the public and ourselves. The public have been misled by spurious machines made in imitation of ours. The metal in them, from the iron casting to the smallest piece, is of poor quality. They are held away in secret places, where it would be impossible to have at their command the proper mechanical appliances. It is only by doing a great business, and having extensive manufacturing establishments, that good machines can be made at moderate prices. The best designed machine, badly made, is always liable to get out of order, and are sure to cost considerable trouble and money to keep in repair. The quality to be looked for in a machine is, certainly of correct action at all rates of speed, simplicity of construction, great durability and rapidity of operation, mechanical appliances. It is only by doing a great business, and having extensive manufacturing establishments, that good machines can be made at moderate prices. The best designed machine, badly made, is always liable to get out of order, and are sure to cost considerable trouble and money to keep in repair. The quality to be looked for in a machine is, certainly of correct action at all rates of speed, simplicity of construction, great durability and rapidity of operation, mechanical appliances. It is only by doing a great business, and having extensive manufacturing establishments, that good machines can be made at moderate prices. The best designed machine, badly made, is always liable to get out of order, and are sure to cost considerable trouble and money to keep in repair. The quality to be looked for in a machine is, certainly of correct action at all rates of speed, simplicity of construction, great durability and rapidity of operation, mechanical appliances. It is only by doing a great business, and having extensive manufacturing establishments, that good machines can be made at moderate prices. The best designed machine, badly made, is always liable to get out of order, and are sure to cost considerable trouble and money to keep in repair. The quality to be looked for in a machine is, certainly of correct action at all rates of speed, simplicity of construction, great durability and rapidity of operation, mechanical appliances. It is only by doing a great business, and having extensive manufacturing establishments, that good machines can be made at moderate prices. The best designed machine, badly made, is always liable to get out of order, and are sure to cost considerable trouble and money to keep in repair. The quality to be looked for in a machine is, certainly of correct action at all rates of speed, simplicity of construction, great durability and rapidity of operation, mechanical appliances. It is only by doing a great business, and having extensive manufacturing establishments, that good machines can be made at moderate prices. The best designed machine, badly made, is always liable to get out of order, and are sure to cost considerable trouble and money to keep in repair. The quality to be looked for in a machine is, certainly of correct action at all rates of speed, simplicity of construction, great durability and rapidity of operation, mechanical appliances. It is only by doing a great business, and having extensive manufacturing establishments, that good machines can be made at moderate prices. The best designed machine, badly made, is always liable to get out of order, and are sure to cost considerable trouble and money to keep in repair. The quality to be looked for in a machine is, certainly of correct action at all rates of speed, simplicity of construction, great durability and rapidity of operation, mechanical appliances. It is only by doing a great business, and having extensive manufacturing establishments, that good machines can be made at moderate prices. The best designed machine, badly made, is always liable to get out of order, and are sure

Table with 2 columns: Description of assets and their values. Includes cash on hand, real estate, and various stocks.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires

BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

ETNA

INSURANCE COMPANY

Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.

Absolute and Unimpaired.

Net Surplus of \$942,181.72.

Upwards of \$12,000,000

of losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will appear from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA

during the past five years:

Table with 2 columns: Location and amount of losses paid. Includes entries for Ohio, Kentucky, and other states.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION

Risks accepted at terms consistent with ordinary and

Special attention given to insurance for terms of 1

6 years.

DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the

many advantages the Etna Insurance Company presents

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policyholder is enabled to lose less than in much less

time.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout

the United States. Policies issued without delay, by any of

the duly authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with promptness and fidelity.

W. W. COLLINS, Agent.

Fire, Life and Marine

Metropolitan Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$314,000

Park Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$286,000

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$239,487

Montank Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$195,000

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,

Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$450,000

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